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62D CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { REPORT No. 1244.

MEMORIAL TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

AUGUST 24, 1912.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

U.S. Congress. House.

Mr. BURNETT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. J. Res. 289.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred the House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 289) entitled "Joint resolution in relation to a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War," beg to report the same, with the following amendments:

Page 1, line 4, after the word "of," strike out the word "three" and insert the word "four".

Page 2, line 1, after the word "than," strike out the word "six" and insert the word "seven."

Page 3, line 4, after the word "by," strike out all of the remainder of paragraph and insert a comma and the following:

And the building erected thereon shall be the property of the United States, but the American National Red Cross shall at all times be charged with and responsible for the care, keeping, and maintenance of the said memorial and grounds without expense to the United States; subject to such further direction and control as may be provided by law.

Appended is the report of a hearing before the Committee on the Library of the Senate, on May 20, 1912, relating to the bill and also a financial statement of the National Red Cross to June 30, 1912.

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MEMORIAL TO THE LOYAL WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, MAY 20, 1912.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,
UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 11.15 o'clock a. m.

Present: Senators Wetmore (chairman) and Newlands.

Also appeared: Miss Mabel T. Boardman, National Red Cross; Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, United States Army, retired, National Red Cross, and Mr. James A. Scrymser, representing the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN (Senator Wetmore). The clerk will read the bill.

The bill is as follows:

[S. J. Res. 95, Sixty-second Congress, second session.]

JOINT RESOLUTION Providing for a monument to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the women of the country to the cause of the Union during the Civil War.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars as a part contribution to the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a memorial in the District of Columbia to commemorate the services and sacrifices of the loyal women of the United States during the Civil War.

SEC. 2. That said memorial shall be a building monumental in design and character, and shall be used as the permanent headquarters of the American Red Cross, and shall cost, with the site, not less than six hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. That the sum hereby appropriated shall not be payable until there shall have been raised by private subscription by the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States an additional sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. That the money hereby appropriated shall not be paid for any site nor toward the construction of any memorial unless the site and the plan for the proposed building shall have been approved by a commission consisting of the Secretary of War of the United States, a representative of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, and a representative of the American Red Cross, which representatives shall be duly designated by said associations, respectively, to act for them. The plans of the said memorial shall likewise be approved by the Commission of Fine Arts. The expenditure for said site and memorial shall be made under the direction of the commission consisting of the Secretary of War and the representatives of the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the American Red Cross; and the said memorial shall be constructed under the supervision of an officer of the Corps of Engineers appointed by the Secretary of War, who shall act as the executive disbursing officer of the commission.

SEC. 5. That the title to the site procured shall be taken by the United States, but the American National Red Cross shall at all times be charged with and be responsible for the care, keeping, and maintenance of the said memorial and grounds without expense to the United States.

STATEMENT OF MISS MABEL T. BOARDMAN, AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS.

The CHAIRMAN. Miss Boardman, if you desire, you may proceed.

Miss BOARDMAN. In the first place, as I said in the committee meeting in the House of Representatives, I would like to say a word from the woman's point of view on the question of this proposed memorial. I think the women who gave those who were dearer to them than life itself for the preservation of the Union, who worked so diligently all through the war in the Sanitary Commission, in which their energies centered, and for which $5,000,000 were raised—who, it is estimated, raised $50,000,000 outside of the Sanitary Commission—these women who sacrificed not only a great deal in what they gave up in their own home comfort, but who worked in the hospitals and on the battle fields, have thus far received no recognition of all this by the Government.

I believe that the people of our country would approve heartily of such a recognition as this memorial of all that the women did for the sake of the Union, which everybody is now glad was preserved. Congress or the Government has expended for memorials to men, when the Lincoln memorial is finished, about $5,000,000. Now, in this proposition for a memorial to the women in appreciation of all that they did, half of the amount appropriated will be contributed, so that the Government is only asked for half of what the whole memorial will cost.

It is then a very pertinent question, I think, to ask why this memorial which is to be provided, if the plan is carried out, should be not merely a memorial but a useful memorial, to continue the kind of work which was done by women during the Civil War—to provide for the use of the National Red Cross headquarters in perpetuity. It is a very pertinent question, I think, to ask how the Red Cross is of use to the Government if it is to have the use of this proposed memorial building.

In the first place, as you know, Congress created the Red Cross, under the treaty of Geneva, to take charge of the volunteer work during wars. There has to be some official society to do this work. The President of the United States appoints upon the governing board of the Red Cross the central committee, a chairman, and a representation of the five departments—the State Department, the Treasury Department, the War Department, the Navy Department, and the Department of Justice. All the accounts of the National Red Cross are audited by the War Department, and the annual report has to be submitted to Congress, so that it has a general oversight of the work of the Red Cross.

Under this central committee the work of the Red Cross is divided into 3 departments, each under a board of 15, whose chairman and vice chairman are members of the central committee. For instance, there is the war relief board, the chairman and vice chairman of which are the Surgeon General of the Army and the Surgeon General of the Navy. This board has charge of all volunteer relief work in time of war. It has, for example, a list of all coastwise ships which could be used for hospital purposes and a list of the equipment of such ships. This board is also studying other questions, questions of hospital trains, etc.; but I will not go into these details.

I want to speak more at length upon two subcommittees. First, the subcommittee on Red Cross nursing service.

Some years ago the Army tried to establish an Army nurse reserve; but that effort was not a success. It failed to secure a sufficient number of nurses. The subcommittee of this board on the Red Cross nursing service consists of 15 members. At the head of this committee is Miss Jane Delano. Miss Delano used to be at the head of the Bellevue Training School for Nurses in New York. She reorganized for the Army their whole Army-nurse service, and after she had done that she resigned to give her whole time, without any remuneration, to the Red Cross work. She has organized a body of 3,000 of the best-trained nurses of the country, who are required to come up to the highest standard and who have promised in their agreement with the Red Cross that they will report for active service in time of war or disaster. They come the moment they are needed. They are not taken from nursing one sick person to send them to another; but as soon as they are at liberty they agree to respond to the call of the Red Cross. These nurses must be graduates of schools connected with general hospitals. They must present the highest recommendations and various credentials. It would seem as if the Red Cross would not have been able to secure any so stringent were its requirements, notwithstanding which it has over 3,000 enrolled. The Red Cross is expending for this purpose between two and three thousand dollars a year, and Miss Delano's valuable services are given gratuitously. Moreover, these nurses come for any Red Cross service for just half of their regular fees. They give 50 per cent of their salaries, supporting themselves, as they have to do, for the sake of the Red Cross in time of war or in case of disaster.

To show you how promptly the service works, I might mention that a year ago the Surgeon General asked for six nurses to send to the Mexican border. In about five hours' time Miss Delano had the nurses ready to start. They went to the border, and from the confidential reports we have had from the Surgeon General's office they each have a fine record. We have now in the flooded district 11 of these Red Cross trained nurses, and our reports of them are most satisfactory. They are all doing hard work, and, you understand, this is done under difficult conditions and circumstances, not like nursing in a private house.

Under the war-relief board there is the subcommittee on first aid. It is not until it is realized in the unfortunate event of the breaking out of war how necessary are hospital orderlies. This subcommittee will provide men trained in that work available for active service. Moreover, to show how continually necessary this work is you only have to remember that there have been 30,000 men killed in our coal mines during the last 10 years and nearly 100,000 injured; the railroad statistics of accidents are equally great, and annually hundreds of thousands of injuries make an equally appalling showing in the industrial world.

For the first-aid instruction the Red Cross is employing at the present time three physicians to organize the work. One is working in the Southern States—Alabama and Tennessee; two are on first-aid cars, traveling schools, which are carried by the railroads free. One of these cars we hope this summer to send up into the lumber district in the Northwest. Classes for these instructions are being organized through-

out the country, and being extended to the firemen and policemen of cities, the Y. M. C. A., and the Y. W. C. A. Last year 150,000 persons were provided with first-aid instructions. The Red Cross first-aid textbooks have been translated into Slovak, Polak, Italian, and Lithuanian, to reach the miners of those nationalities. The Red Cross expended for this purpose $12,000 last year, and will expend $15,000 or more this year in this department of its work.

Of course the knowledge secured by such training is of constant value all over the country. These men are at hand in case of accident in the mines and on railroads, and they are well fitted to give first aid. Many of these miners have given exhibitions of their training recently. At Pittsburgh, in October last, more than 40 teams from different mines were present, coming from as far west as the State of Washington, and also from Western, Southern, Central, and Eastern States. That is something of the work that the Red Cross is doing.

The second board is the National Relief Board. This has to do with national relief work. Since the Red Cross reorganization in 1905 it has been doing relief work from Chelsea, Boston, to San Francisco, on the east and west; on the north, from the boundaries of Canada at Beaudette and Spooner, to Key West, on the Gulf. It is now engaged in relief work for the Mississippi River floods and for the *Titanic* wreck sufferers. At any time it is ready to respond to calls for help in any part of the country. How that work is done and the importance of it is another feature of the work. For instance, take the Cherry mine disaster, by which were left dependent 150 widows and between four and five hundred children. The Red Cross has made arrangements with the best charities organizations of the country to obtain from them their trained workers, who are placed under Mr. Bicknell, the national director, for active work after disaster. At Cherry, under Mr. Bicknell's direction, two good women from the charity organization of Chicago who could speak Polish and Italian to those poor women aided in the temporary relief, while Mr. Bicknell perfected the permanent relief plan by which all the contributed funds were consolidated and are now being paid out on a system of pension for each widow and minor child until the children are of an age to support themselves and the fund is exhausted. The mayor of Cherry writes that the plan is working "like a charm," the families are kept together, the children sent to school, and the funds safeguarded from dishonest persons who might have gotten them away from these poor foreign women. The Red Cross became the wage earner of the family and the guardian of the children.

When Beaudette and Spooner in northern Minnesota were burned by a forest fire, the Treasury Department permitted the Red Cross to import lumber across the Rainy River from Canada without duty. Expert carpenters were sent to the villages and under their direction the men put to work rebuilding homes for themselves. In a month's time and before winter weather came on the people all were under shelter, and so enabled to continue their lumber work during the winter and their farming in the spring, and were not forced from lack of shelter to drift to towns and cities, where they would have added to the pauper class.

After the storm at Key West the problem of relief was met by the plan of providing material for the sponge fishermen's boats, which they were set to rebuild and while so occupied were paid a daily wage

out of relief funds. A boat completed, its owner was again on his feet and needed no further relief.

The money which is contributed, often in checks of large amounts, often in sums of a few cents, has been honestly and properly administered and administered in such a way as to put the sufferers back again on their feet. A large percentage of the people who suffer from disaster—certainly over 90 per cent—are self-respecting people who would not need help except in case of a serious disaster which overwhelms them and the community around them. The duty of the Red Cross is to provide means whereby these victims may be rehabilitated.

The National Relief Board has also charge of the Red Cross Christmas seal, which in four years has raised $1,000,000 for tuberculosis work.

The International Relief Board has charge of relief work for foreign disasters. You will remember, Senator Newlands, when we were in Canton, China, what a feeling of animosity to the United States there was. Senator Root said the return of the indemnity and the work the Red Cross did for the famine relief had done more to change the attitude of the Chinese people than anything else. Over $300,000 was sent that year for the famine victims. In fact, Senator Root said not long ago that he did not believe the public had any idea of the great power possessed by the Red Cross to strengthen our friendly relationship with other nations.

The Red Cross relief work is done for many different disasters. After the Italian earthquake the Red Cross organizations from all over the world cooperated in the relief work for the victims.

The American Red Cross has one preventive work also which is of benefit to the Government. When the bubonic plague broke out in Manchuria, Drs. Strong and Teague, of Manila, taking their lives in their hands, worked for five weeks at the plague hospital at Mukden. The Red Cross paid the expense of this investigation. When the international conference met, they were the leading men in the conference. The plague was arrested. If it had continued it would have probably spread through China, invaded the Philippine Islands, and might have reached our own western coast. This is a good example of the preventive work of the Red Cross. The Red Cross spent $3,000 for this work. The doctors were paid nothing; they gave their services free, and, as I said, they took their lives in their hands to do it.

Since the Red Cross reorganization in 1905 the public has given to it for relief work over five and a half million dollars, and I think it means much to the country to have had this money honestly and well expended, so that the Red Cross is an organization that is of value to the Government and to the people.

The public has little idea as to how our governmental departments turn to the Red Cross. The State Department only lately has asked it to send to three different consuls in Mexico and the ambassador at Mexico City $500 each to bring certain Americans home that have been forced away from their occupations in the country by the troubles there and who have no means with which to return to the United States. At the time of the earthquake in Costa Rica the Navy and Army departments asked to give them a guaranty so that before Congress passed a bill allowing the departments to send tents and blankets that were at Panama to these suffering people exposed to

the tropical rains they could act without an unfortunate delay. This the Red Cross did. The Interior Department at the time of the fires in Montana asked it to take care of the civilian employees injured in fighting the fires. The soldiers who were injured were sent to Army hospitals, but the department had no money to care for the sick civilian employees.

The other day at the time of the *Titanic* disaster the Secretary of Commerce and Labor asked Mr. Bicknell, the Red Cross national director, to accompany him to New York to aid in the immediate care of the steerage women and children as they landed. The Red Cross has charge in New York of the *Titanic* relief fund, as last year it had charge of the Triangle shirt waist factory fire fund. One never knows when and where the Government may need the assistance of this organization, and the Red Cross is always ready to respond. Therefore I think it is eminently fitting that the organization of the Red Cross, which is of such constant value to the Government of the country, should have the use of such a proposed memorial, and that it is also just and fitting that the Government of the United States should do its part in recognizing by such a memorial building the work of the loyal women during the Civil War.

Mr. Scrymser will tell you how he became interested in this. I beg also to submit a portion of an article published in the April Red Cross Bulletin which tells something in brief of the work done by the women during the Civil War.

Thus does the Commandery of the State of New York of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States awaken into life a project that has lain dormant since the Civil War and which must appeal most strongly to all patriotic men and women.

But to perpetuate merely the memory of these noble women in a monument of bronze or stone did not appeal to the men who inaugurated this action. They conceived not only of a remembrance of the loyal service of these women, but of a monument that would forever perpetuate the patriotic and humane spirit that inspired their labors. For this purpose the Commandery of the State of New York proposed that the monument to be erected take the form of a building to be given for headquarters of the American Red Cross in perpetuity, provided Congress would appropriate an equal amount as a contribution of the United States toward the purchase of a suitable site, the improvement of the grounds, and construction of the building. The Red Cross on its part is to agree to secure an endowment fund whose income will be sufficient to maintain the building for all time.

Congress has appropriated nearly five millions of dollars for monuments for men in the District of Columbia. The public contributed to these monuments less than $200,000. We believe Congress will not fail to show the gratitude of the Nation for the labors, the sacrifices, the sufferings of the loyal women of the Civil War by appropriating the desired amount. In the case of the monuments erected to men in the District, Congress appropriated 25 times what the public contributed, but in this case Congress is asked to appropriate only one-half the entire amount in recognition of the wonderful service done by these women.

Dr. Henry W. Bellows, president of the United States Sanitary Commission, a commission inaugurated by a great meeting of women held at Cooper Institute in New York, April, 1861, in the introduction

to "Woman's Work in the Civil War," speaks with the utmost enthusiasm of their spirit and their labors. No one could know more of this than Dr. Bellows. For the Sanitary Commission alone some $5,000,000 was raised, mostly by the efforts of the women, and it is considered not an overestimate to say that through the thousands of soldiers' aid societies and other organizations a total of $50,000,000 in money and supplies was secured by the women of the country for the aid and relief of the soldiers. Had we space we would quote Dr. Bellows's article in full, but we must content ourselves with a few brief quotations:

Thousands of women, obscure in their homes, humble in their fortunes, and all human trace of whose labors is forever lost, contributed as generously of their substance and as freely of their time and strength, and gave as unreservedly their hearts and their prayers to the cause as the most conspicuous of the shining list. * * * Women there were in this war who, without a single relative in the Army, denied themselves for the whole four years the comforts to which they had been accustomed, went thinly clad, took the extra blanket from their bed, never tasted tea or sugar or flesh, that they might wind another bandage around some unknown soldier's wound or give some parched lip in the hospital another sip of wine. The American women, after giving up to the ranks of the gathering and advancing armies their husbands and sons, their brothers and lovers, proceeded to organize relief for them. * * *

It is impossible to overestimate the amount of consecrated work done by the loyal women of the North for the Army. Hundreds of thousands of women probably gave all the leisure they could command and all the money they could save and spare to the soldiers the whole four years and more of the war. Amid discouragements and fearful delays they never flagged, but to the last increased in zeal and devotion. * * *

No words are adequate to describe the systematic, persistent faithfulness of the women who organized and led the branches of the United States Sanitary Commission. Their volunteer labor had all the regularity of paid services and a heartiness and earnestness which no paid services can ever have. Storms nor heat could keep them from their posts, and they wore on their faces, and finally evinced in their breaking constitutions, the marks of the cruel strain put upon their minds and their hearts. * * *

The prodigious exertion put forth by the women who founded and conducted the great fairs for the soldiers in a dozen principal cities and in many large towns were only surpassed by the planning, skill, and administrative ability which accompanied their progress and the marvelous success in which they terminated. Their vastness of conception and their splendid results are to be set as an everlasting crown of woman's capacity for large and money-yielding enterprises.

Of the labor of women in the hospitals and in the field, Dr. Bellows says:

The women who did hospital service continually, or who kept themselves near the base of armies in the field, or who moved among the camps, or traveled with the corps were an exceptional class, as rare as heroines always are; a class representing no social grade, but coming from all, belonging to no rank or age of life in particular, sometimes young and sometimes old, sometimes refined and sometimes rude, now of fragile physical aspect and then of extraordinary robustness, but in all cases women with a mighty love and earnestness in their hearts, a love and pity and an ability to show it forth and to labor in behalf of it. * * * They risked their lives in fevered hospitals, they lived in tents or slept in ambulance wagons for months together, they fell sick of fevers themselves, and after long illness returned to the old business of hospital and field service. They carried into their work their womanly tenderness, their copious sympathies, their great-hearted devotion. * * *

It remains only to say a word about the influence of the work of the women in the war upon the strength and unanimity of the public sentiment and on the courage and fortitude of the Army itself. * * * Following in imagination the work of their own hands, they seemed to be present on the field and in the ranks, they studied the course of the armies, they watched the policy of the Government, they learned the character of the generals, they threw themselves into the war, and so they helped wonderfully to keep up the enthusiasm, or to rebuke the lukewarmness, or to check the despondency and apathy which at times settled over the people. Men were ashamed to doubt where women trusted, or to murmur where they submitted, or to do little where they did so much. * * *

They proved that what has again been demonstrated, that what the women of a country resolve shall be done, will and must be done.

STATEMENT OF MR. JAMES A. SCRYMSER, REPRESENTING THE COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK OF THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SCRYMSER. As familiar as I am with this subject, I never realized, until I heard Miss Boardman's splendid account of the work of the Red Cross, the necessity of having the headquarters of that organization adequately provided for, where the work which she has explained could be carried on to a great deal better advantage than in the two little rooms it now occupies at the War Department. Indeed, it seems almost impossible to care for that great work in those small quarters.

I came here to-day as a representative of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of New York. My intention was to speak mainly of the early days of the war and to tell you something of the women that I knew and of the splendid men I knew. To-day I want to take as my hero and my heroine Mr. and Mrs. Francis C. Barlow.

It was my good fortune to know Mr. Barlow a year before the war. We were members of the same club and on one occasion some members were discussing the question of slavery, when Mr. Barlow intervened and said, "You gentlemen can talk slavery until you are deaf and dumb; the time will come when the mightiest war of modern times will be occasioned by the struggle for the suppression of slavery." Later, in talking with him, I said, "Frank, you are right. When the time comes I will enlist if you will."

When President Lincoln called for volunteers in April, 1861, Barlow wrote to me, saying, "The time has come; meet me at Delmonico's and we will enlist." We went out on Broadway, which was a sight. There were groups of men everywhere who were following drums and fifes and being marched off to armories and there enlisted. We visited several armories, but saw no one we knew, and finally wandered up Broadway, and in the doorway of an armory I saw a man in a gorgeous full-dress uniform. I knew him, and I asked him, "What regiment is this and what are you?" and he said, "This is the Twelfth Regiment and I am chaplain and this is a damned good regiment." Whereupon Barlow tapped me on the shoulder and said, "This is the regiment we must enlist in. A regiment that has a chaplain that swears is the regiment we must join."

So upstairs we went and enlisted. As Barlow left the armory he said, "I am going uptown to be married."

The next morning when the regiment was paraded on Union Square I saw a handsome woman on the curbstone in tears. Barlow beckoned to me and said, "Jim, that is the bride."

When the regiment marched she took his arm and marched with it down Broadway. Finally we brought up in Washington and encamped in Franklin Square on Fourteenth Street. Barlow had been made a captain and I was a lieutenant. Barlow at that time did not look to be over 18 years of age. In fact, he was known as the boy general in the Army. One Sunday morning the regiment having left the camp, I was in charge of the camp grounds.

I heard a lady talking outside the guardhouse to one of the sentries. I heard a woman's voice say, "I will come in." The answer was,

"No, you can not come in." She said, "I will come in; I am the wife of Capt. Barlow." And she was met with the reply, "No, you don't; that boy is no husband of yours."

The next time I saw Mrs. Barlow was on the morning of the Battle of Antietam, the 17th of September, 1862. I was riding through what was known as the east woods, east of the Dunkard Church, which was then about the center of the battle, and there I found this lone woman. I do not suppose there was another woman within 5 miles. I said, "Mrs. Barlow, what are you doing here?" She said, "You know I belong to the Christian Commission and I left Baltimore yesterday and was detailed for service at Hagerstown, and last night I heard there was going to be a fight down here and so here I am." I said, "Did you leave Hagerstown last night?" She said, "Yes; and I have tramped 17 miles, and here I am, and this is my only escort," pointing to a negro with a wheelbarrow and trunk and a bandbox.

I had seen a field hospital being organized down in a valley, so I took Mrs. Barlow there and left her in charge of the surgeons. About noon I was out at the front and saw Barlow brought in on a stretcher. I directed that he be taken down to the field hospital, as I knew his wife was there. In a few minutes she was alongside of him and she saved his life by careful nursing.

Again, at the Battle of Gettysburg in July, 1863, Barlow was badly wounded in the first day's fight. He was terribly wounded and fell within the enemy's lines. Gen. Early and Gen. Gordon came along and when they saw Barlow, Gen. Gordon said, "Here is a Yankee officer, perhaps we can do something for him." Gen. Early said, "No, he is too far gone; we can not do anything for him." Gen. Gordon then got down and gave Barlow a drink; whereupon Barlow raised himself on his elbow and said, "Gen. Early, I will live to whip you yet." Barlow gave him a package and said, "Here are some letters from my wife; if I die, destroy them; if I live, keep them and give them to me."

Mrs. Barlow was with Gen. Hancock's command 14 miles away. Hancock's command did not reach Gettysburg until the afternoon. She soon heard that Barlow had fallen wounded within the enemy's lines and she appealed to Gen. Hancock for permission to go through the lines to care for him. He said, "No, Madam; for military reasons you can not pass through the lines." However, after dark, she went down to the picket lines and gathered up her skirts and ran over to the enemy's lines. She said both sides fired on her. As soon as she entered the enemy's lines she was treated with the utmost courtesy, taken to the hospital, and she again nursed Barlow and again saved his life.

I speak of this lady simply as one of a type of which there were thousands, who would have shown the same courage and devotion under like circumstances.

Again, at the Battle of the Wilderness Barlow fulfilled his threat when he said he would whip Gen. Early. He captured half of Gen. Early's command and 16 of his guns, the only redeeming feature of that battle. He was again wounded and was placed upon a steamer and sent to Washington, and on that steamer his guardian angel, Mrs. Barlow, reappeared. Again she nursed him and again saved his life. Mrs. Barlow died of camp fever in 1864. Barlow entered the

service as a private and retired as a major general. Afterwards he was elected secretary of state and attorney general of the State of New York. A few days before his death—I think it was in 1896—I went to see him and he said to me, "Jim, do you remember Arabella?" He said, "The time will soon come when the finest monument in this country will be built to the memory of the women of the Civil War," and I am here, gentlemen, to ask that you will appropriate the sum necessary for the site as provided in this bill. I will personally guarantee the cost of the memorial building.

It is intended that this monumental building shall stand for all time as a symbol of the nation's gratitude to the loyal women of America who freely gave not only their fathers, brothers, husbands, and sons, but many of them who threw themselves into the conflict as Army nurses endured perils and suffered hardships that were little less than those sustained by the soldiers on the firing line.

Miss BOARDMAN. Thus we would have a memorial useful in the same line of work which was inaugurated by the women of our country during the Civil War.

Are there any questions any of the Senators desire to ask?

The CHAIRMAN. Have you the bill here before you? The amount mentioned first is $500,000.

Miss BOARDMAN. That was changed and made $300,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the maximum amount?

Miss BOARDMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And Congress is not to be called upon until you have raised $300,000.

Mr. SCRYMSER. Precisely.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that sum will be adequate for site and building?

Miss BOARDMAN. We think so, sir. Of course, you see, in the first place this monument should have a good site. It should be in a convenient situation on account of the work of the Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that building compare in size with the Daughters' Building or the Pan American Building?

Miss BOARDMAN. It covers a little more than half the area of the former. It is a different shaped building. They have a deep building.

Senator NEWLANDS. Is that a deep building?

Gen. DAVIS. About half as deep as wide.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the length?

Gen. DAVIS. It is about 135 by 70. The plans are prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you gone over it carefully, and do you think it would be adequate?

Miss BOARDMAN. I think it would.

Senator NEWLANDS. Do you think that building could be constructed for $300,000?

Gen. DAVIS. The Daughters' Building, which is almost double the size of this proposed building—157 by 150 feet—without counting the approaches, cost $475,000 with the site, which is of less area than is desired for the building now proposed.

The CHAIRMAN. Four hundred and seventy-five thousand?

Gen. DAVIS. Yes; for land and building. The site cost about $80,000.

Miss BOARDMAN. They made a mistake in placing the Daughters' Building so close to the street.

The CHAIRMAN. It is almost a disfigurement as it is.

Miss BOARDMAN. Then, also, we should have land enough, Senator, in case we should have the misfortune of war, for extra temporary buildings, for then there will be a great deal of additional work. A large amount of supplies would have to be stored and packed, and if we had the available land back of this building, temporary structures could be placed there for this work.

The CHAIRMAN. You would like to have a full square.

Miss BOARDMAN. We should have a considerable area to be used in case of emergency. For instance, the sanitary commission at the end of the Civil War had over 70 clerks employed alone.

Gen. DAVIS. And it had buildings rented all over Washington.

The CHAIRMAN. Who drew that plan?

Gen. DAVIS. Mr. Trowbridge, of Trowbridge & Livingstone.

Senator NEWLANDS. They are capital architects.

Mr. SCRYMSER. They have just finished a great building on Wall Street.

Senator NEWLANDS. They designed the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. You would like to have this go forward as rapidly as possible, would you not?

Miss BOARDMAN. Yes, sir, we would like to have it go forward rapidly. In the House——

Senator NEWLANDS. What do you think the probabilities are there?

Miss BOARDMAN. They probably would not make any appropriation this session. What we want to do is to get a favorable report by the committee and to get the bill on the calendar and get it through next December?

Senator NEWLANDS. There is no reason why it should not be reported by the committee and passed by the Senate before this session closes. I am sure the Senate will be very glad to help it along.

Miss BOARDMAN. Of course that would be a great help to get that part of it done and then get it on the House calendar.

Gen. DAVIS. I just want to say one word if I may in order that it may go down in the record. It would be pertinent to say that there is no member of the committees or the boards of the Red Cross—the board of incorporators, the central committee, the executive committee—or any one of these boards mentioned by Miss Boardman who receives any salary or compensation for his services.

Mr. SCRYMSER. If it was not for this project, I think it very likely the Red Cross people would be here in a year or two asking Congress to appropriate millions of dollars for a building for the American Red Cross, and I think it would be entitled to it.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in this bill you say the American Red Cross.

Miss BOARDMAN. The name of the organization is the American National Red Cross. That ought not to be left out. It was not put on the seal because the word "National" made it so long. That is the name under which the congressional charter was issued and under which the Red Cross was incorporated—American National Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. Personally, I want to say that I am in sympathy with your movement.

Senator NEWLANDS. I am sure I shall be very glad to cooperate in any way.

Is the title to the land to vest in the United States?

Miss BOARDMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. What does this architect estimate the cost will be?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Less than $300,000.

Senator NEWLANDS. To be built of what?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Of French gray stone.

Miss BOARDMAN. I wonder what it would cost if it were made of marble.

Senator NEWLANDS. Yes; or limestone.

Gen. DAVIS. You mean imported marble?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Can you tell me if the buildings of the Red Cross abroad are owned by the nation or by the society?

Miss BOARDMAN. They differ in different countries. In Russia they have a number of large buildings and hospitals.

Mr. SCRYMSER. In Budapest there is a splendid building, and I wondered whether that building was owned by the Government or by the society.

Miss BOARDMEN. I can not tell you. In Brazil the Government has just appropriated money for the purchase of land and I think has given something toward the building. The Japanese are just finishing a new building in that country.

Mr. SCRYMSER. How is it in Germany?

Miss BOARDMAN. I do not know. I know that in Japan the site was given for the hospital. I know in Budapest they have this building, but how provided I do not know.

Mr. SCRYMSER. Senator, there is one fact that I would like to bring out. When the Red Cross was organized at the convention in 1864, and the neutrality of nurses and the privilege given to them of going and coming within the enemy's lines was agreed upon, it was largely by reason of the experience and knowledge gained in our Civil War. It was in 1862 and 1863 that Mrs. Barlow was so well received within the enemy's lines, and on her tramp from Hagerstown she said she was not molested and that when she showed her documents she was passed right along. So in our Civil War the neutrality of nurses was first established.

Miss BOARDMAN. Mr. Scrymser, one very interesting point about this is that when that first Red Cross convention was held in 1864 a number of military men raised the question as to whether the provisions for this practice of allowing neutrality for the medical service and protection of the hospital nurses was a possible thing. Mr. Bowles, who was one of the representatives of the United States Government at this convention and also the European representative of the sanitary commission, testified that during our Civil War a great many of these provisions proposed for this Geneva treaty had already been put into effect and that they were successfully carried out; he also told of the work of the sanitary commission. It was undoubtedly the turning point in that convention. He gave a practical illustration of the fact that such proposals had been put in practice. After the convention adjourned there was a large dinner, at which there first appeared the Red Cross flag. It is the flag of Switzerland

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with its colors reversed, and the presiding officer took that flag from the center of the table and gave it to Mr. Bowles in token of the recognition of the sanitary commission's work during the Civil War. So it is rather interesting to find that it was due to the sanitary commission's work and our own Army instructions which probably made possible this treaty of Geneva.

There was a little incident that came up the other day that was interesting also. In this insurrection in China, Miss Clark, who was at Woo Chang, the librarian of the Boone Library, I think, told us in the office that she with a number of others worked in the hospital established under the Red Cross, an American hospital. There were other hospitals of other nations—English and German. The Chinese brought to this hospital were very much alarmed, and they would say to these women, "Are you not afraid?" The reply would be, "We are not afraid, because we are under the Red Cross." She said that that was not quite true, because they did not know how the Chinese would regard the Red Cross, but the revolutionary party was instructed to respect it, and the result was that the Chinamen began to bring in their portable property to put it in these hospitals as the only way they could secure protection. They began to recognize the power of an emblem that they had never before seen, and it is an interesting fact historically as showing how that emblem has reached out everywhere.

Then, too, we have some very interesting historical objects. We have a badge showing the first use of the Red Cross by the sanitary commission. It was not even red, but it was cut in silver in this badge. The Red Cross has also a large silver cross presented by Mr. Fay, of Chelsea, Mass. It had been given to his father when his father disbanded his sanitary corps.

Gen. DAVIS. The auxiliary relief corps.

Miss BOARDMAN. This was given to the Red Cross, and eventually it will secure many interesting souvenirs which will show the connection between the sanitary commission and the Red Cross.

The CHAIRMAN. You say you thought of constructing this building of Caen stone?

Mr. SCRYMSER. Mr. Trowbridge was on his way to Europe and said he would make this sketch. Of course, it will be very much elaborated and worked out in detail, and will be very much more effective than the one which appears here. It was simply in course of conversation that French stone was suggested. The Altman Building on Fifth Avenue is built of that.

The CHAIRMAN. I think it is a beautiful material; but whether it would be suitable in Washington in contrast with other public buildings, I am doubtful.

Miss BOARDMAN. I want to say, Senator, that there is not a monument to the women of the Civil War.

Gen. DAVIS. The Confederates are building one in Columbia, S. C., the Southern women.

Mr. SCRYMSER. Within a week after this project was noted in the newspapers all through the South they undertook the getting up of subscriptions, and down in Tampa, the county in which Tampa is located, over $5,000 was raised within a week.

Thereupon, at 12.15 o'clock p. m., the committee adjourned.

JUNE 30, 1912.

Red Cross receipts, 1912.

For relief work from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1912	$401,452
Amount raised by sale of Red Cross Christmas seals this year for anti-tuberculosis campaign	338,018
Total	739,470

Red Cross receipts since reorganization, 1905.

For relief work	$5,663,118
Amount raised by sale of Red Cross Christmas seals in four years	1,011,027
For endowment fund	890,597
Total	7,564,742

NOTE.—This does not include contributions for membership dues and interest on funds for administrative purposes, contributions for first-aid and nursing departments; nor hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of clothing, food, and other supplies; nor the free transportation granted by railroads for supplies and for the Red Cross first-aid cars; nor the free use of wires given by telegraph and telephone companies in cases of serious disasters, etc.

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